THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SURSCRIPTION. Daily (Morning Edition) including SUNDAY BEE, One Year For Six Months For Three Months FOR THRE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE, malled to any address, One Year 2 00 OMAHA OFFICE, NOS. 214 AND 216 FARNAM STREET. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOMS 14 AND 15 TRIBUNE BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and edi-orial matter should be addressed to the Editor

OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should buddressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, | s. s. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Pub lishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bre for the week ending October 6, 1888, was as follows: Sunday, Sept. 30..... Monday, Oct. 1..... Puesday, Oct. Wednesday, Oct. 3 Thursday, Oct. 4 Priday, Oct. 5 Baturday, Oct. 6. .18,050 .18,029 .18,118

18,088 Average Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of October A. D., 1883, Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. State of Nebraska.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas,
George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the
month of October, 1887, 14,483 copies; for November, 1887, 12,25 copies; for December, 1887,
15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,206 copies;
for February, 1888, 15,502 copies; for March, 1888,
19,689 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for
May, 1885, 18,181 copies; for June, 1885, 19,243
copies; for July, 1888, 18,634 copies; for August,
1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, was 18,154
copies.
GEORGE B. TZSUHUCK,
Sworn to before and subscribed in my presence, this 9th day of October, A. D. 1888.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

JUDGE THURMAN can make better telephone arguments than he can cam paign speeches.

MR. BLAINE in his trip through Indiana is carrying everything before him. It is his march to the sea.

NEBRASKA's representatives in the house are letting congress take care of itself just now. There are some fences at home that need fixin'.

THE senior member of an embarrassed wheat-broking firm in New York City committed suicide. That is one of the penalties of being on the wrong side of the recent wheat corner.

IT CAN hardly be called an opportune time for Sitting Bull and the other Sioux chiefs to visit Washington. The Tammany braves are all that the great father can attend to for the next three

THE next naval launch will be the gunboat Petrel. Only a few days ago the Baltimore, the largest and best equipped American war ship yet constructed, was floated. At this rate the new American navy will soon be put into commission and do honor to our

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD has already purchased sufficient bonds to meet the requirements of the sinking fund for the present fiscal year. Whatever purchases he now makes will be voluntary. This would indicate that the treasury is amply prepared to extend adequate relief in case of a money stringency.

IT APPEARS that the recent collision on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, by which a Cincinnati and St. Louis express was wrecked and several lives lost, was caused by the blunders of men who had been on duty for forty hours without sleep. It is high time that this abuse be corrected in the interest of the traveling public and the overworked men subjected to this strain.

THE nomination of Abram Hewitt for mayor of New York City by the county democracy is the fire brand which has set the whole state ablaze. The strained and in no case has an official thus relations between Hill and Cleveland have been smouldering for a long time, and only needed the Hewitt incident to fan the embers into a disastrous conflagration. Mr. Cleveland will crawl out of the ashes a singed and unhappy man.

IT is positively asserted that Leland Stanford will retire from the presidency of the Southern Pacific at an early day and will be succeeded by a son of the late Charles Crocker. If the young man succeeds as well as his father did in manipulating the Central Pacific, the producers of California are in a fair way of being fleeced for all that the traffic will bear.

WASHINGTON dispatches mention the arrival of sixty Sioux chiefs. It was generally believed when objections were made to the sale of their lands in Dakota that the real reason was that the big chiefs thought themselves entitled to the delights of a big Gime in the national capital at the national expense. After they have seen the Big Father, whose size will probably excite their admiration, and have visited the sights and eaten the white man's substitute for boiled dog and parched corn, it is supposed that there will be no further obstacle to the signing of the treaty. In this case Dakota will be warmly congratulated by her neighbors at the throwing open for actual settlement an immense area, much of which is fine wheat land.

THE republican demonstration in Omaha last night was one of the largest political displays ever made in this city, and showed conclusively that the party has lost no ground in Omaha. The brilliant host of torch-bearers, it is well to note, was composed, with very few exceptions, of voters, and not a few of these were young men who will cast their first ballot in a national election on the 6th of November. There was no fact in connection with the demonstration more gratifying than this. The great crowds that witnessed the procession was evidence of the popular sympathy with the republican cause, strongly manifested in the enthusiasm that everywhere prevailed. It was an event so successful in all respects that it must exert a very favorable effect.

come greater. At this time it seems hardly possible that they can be brought braska show that the republicans are together, since Mayor Hewitt has absothoroughly alive to the duty that is belutely refused to withdraw. As matters now look, the democrats must make very fore them, and that they are working harmoniously and zealously to maintain much greater gains in New York and the high rank of Nebraska in the list Brooklyn than they are estimating on of republican states. There is no suffithe basis of the registration figures to cient reason why this state should not

Nebraska Republicans

promise than is now before them, mani-

tries would have no protection, while

Against this sectional and unbusiness

like effort of southern democratic repre-

sentatives to reform the tariff and re-

duce revenues is the assurance con-

tained in the senate tariff bill, and in

the pledge of the republican candidate

for the presidency, that the tariff will

be revised on a national basis if the re-

publican party is given the power to do

so. There can be no doubt of the

sincerity of these assurances. They

will be kept if there is the op-

portunity to keep them. The ques-

tion the voters of Nebraska should ask

themselves is, whether it be wiser and

safer to intrust this most important

duty to the party whose policy it has

always been to consider the welfare of

American industries and labor, or to

commit it to the political organization

which in all its history has never mani-

fested any concern for either. Tariff

reform is not in doubt. It is certain to

come. But it is to be brought about

with justice to all interests and to all

sections, and this the democratic plan

of reform will not accomplish. It is far

more objectionable than the existing

tariff in the extent and gravity of its

The republican candidate for the pres-

idency is in need of no defense or apol-

ogy. In whatever station he has been

placed he has shown himself capable,

upright and trustworthy. No candi-

date was ever subjected to a severer or-

deal than he has passed through, and

he has acquitted himself to the admira-

tion of all candid men as a man of su-

perior intelligence and judgment. He

is worthy of the confidence of the peo-

attest their confidence by giving him an

Civil Services Abuses.

The report of the majority of the sen-

some facts to what had been previously

known regarding abuses in the service,

and strengthens by unquestionable tes-

timony what was already of public

the interests of the public service re-

ipation of federal officials in politi-

civil service abuses in Indiana, where

they have been rather more prominent,

The report is timely, and although it

will doubtless have no effect with

democrats, except possibly to in-

crease their admiration for the

administration, it ought to produce

some serious reflection on the part of

the independents who have had such

implicit faith in the sincerity of the

president's reform promises. They can

not with any show of reason hold him

free from responsibility, for they will

not question that he has been fully in-

formed of the abuses and has made not

a single effort to correct them or to

punish any one for their commission.

A few examples would have operated as

a check, preticularly in the cases of

officials meddling offensively in politics,

but the failure of the president to do

anything in such cases has naturally

encouraged these violations of law. It

is an unanswerable arraignment of the

course of the administration regarding

THE democrats are deriving some

comfort from the progress of registra-

tion in New York and Brooklyn, and on

the surface they appear to have reason

for doing so. The democratic districts

show larger gains than do the repub-

lican districts. But the exceptional

nature of the democratic situation in

New York and Brooklya must be taken

into account in considering the value of

these figures. In those cities this year

there will be democrats and democrats

-those of the Cleveland stripe and

those of the Hill stripe, Hewitt demo-

crats and Grant democrats-and there

will be an unprecedented amount of

trading between them, as the re-

sult of which the whole demo-

cratic establishment may fall to the

ground. Every day the complications

increase and the difficulties in the way

the civil service.

if not more serious, than elsewhere.

inequalities.

old-time majority.

others would be unduly cared for.

The reports from all quarters of

save themselves from disastrous defeat. be found in November as securely in THE stories of enormous arrivals of the republican line as it has always been. Its prosperous farmers, for whom wheat at Chicago must be taken with grains of allowance. The facts are there was never a future of brighter against belief. The price of cash wheat in Chicago where these immense supfestly have nothing to gain by giving their votes to the party plies are said to have been delivered is \$1.14, five cents higher than in St. whose representatives, after months Louis, 4tc higher than in Mitwaukee, of labor, were unable to produce a revenue measure that would be 13te higher than in Kansas City and so on. Chicago feels the wheat pulse of equitable in its operation and just to all the entire country and the advance in sections and interests. These intelliprice in other sections comes grudginggent citizens, while fully believing in ly because the merchants there have the necessity of a wise reform of the tariff, cannot be drawn into the delusion not the full knowledge of the true state of things with regard to wheat, posthat such result would be accomplished by the house tariff bill, which discrimisessed by the Chicago dealers. The movement in flour in England, and the nates generally against the agricultural products of the west and northwest, advance in bread in America and the attitude of the French government towhile protecting the sugar and rice wards the bakers of Paris all tend, to growers of the south. They have not show that the rise rests upon a solid failed to find in the democratic revenue foundation, and that it will not be policy, framed by southern men, checked definitely until cash wheat is a palpable purpose to guard every southern interest and in-\$1.25 a bushel for delivery. In the meantime millers who are in desperate dustry, not excepting the moonshine whisky distillers of that section. straits for wheat in spite of the enormous arrivals (alleged) naturally resort to They are in favor of a reasonable protection to all American industries and bear tactics to scare the farmers into to American labor, and they understand coming forward. That game will not that under the Mills bill many indussucceed.

> IT is said that a wealthy syndicate is being formed at Kansas City with the object of inaugurating direct commercial intercourse with Mexico, and the movement is reported to have received encouragement from a representative of the Mexican government. Kansas City is perhaps as eligible a point as any from which to direct such a project, but its success will depend upon other conditions than location and capital. This country will have closer and enlarged commercial relations with Mexico only when the tariff systems of the two countries are materially modified, and this is a matter of the indefinite future. Meantime, England, France Germany may be exand pected to continue to enjoy nearly the entire Mexican trade, which is neither small nor unprofitable However, the scheme of the Kansas City capitalists is not to be discouraged. since it may, if carried out, have the effect of hastening the removal of the tariff obstacles to a more extensive commerce between the two countries.

> THERE is probably more cry than wool in the attempt to create public sentiment against the Union Pacific bridge on the ground that its new piers in the Missouri are an obstruction to navigation. When navigation at this point is confined to one or two wheezy crafts a year it does not seem likely that piers two hundred and fifty feet apart in a river whose currents constantly change would interfere with navigation to any considerable extent.

Other Lands Than Ours.

The state of things in Paris looks more and ple, and the voters of Nebraska should more ominous, and at any moment news may come of bread riots which may start a revoion whose end no man can f is a pretectionist country, and imposes a heavy duty upon wheat from which the government derives considerable revenue, and ate special committee to examine into as the harvests of wheat in every part of the country are short, to the amount of forty or the condition of the civil service adds fifty million bushels, the price of flour has gone up very seriously. In Paris and all the large cities the bakers are compelled to furnish loaves of a certain weight at the rate fixed by the government, and this is known knowledge. The committee found that as pain de regie. The bakers have remonthere has been a very large number of strated with the administration and have changes for purely partisan reasons, asked for an increase in the rate for this bread on account of the rise in flour, but the and without the slightest pretense that government has refused to listen to them. Some bakers have resorted to adulteration, quired the changes. This was and others have made an exceedingly limited especially the case in the larger amount of government bread. So great has eastern cities. The flagrant particbeen the suffering in consequence that it has been found possible to make a profit in the cal caucusses and conventions was importation of bread from Belgium, which found to have been widely extended, country imposes no duty on imported wheat There are many stores in Paris where Belgian bread is sold in large quantities and the offending been disciplined, though evianomaly exists of a government taxing dence was found where such interferheavily a raw material and admitting duty ences were rewarded. The report says free a manufactured article made from that that assessments for political purposes same product. The government winks at it. have continued without interruption, because a hoarse murmur is going up among and it is certainly a fact that they are the workmen of the faubourg St. Antoine being very generally made at present. and every Parisian knows well enough what A good deal of attention is given to the that preludes.

The Mexican government is considering a roposition made by a syndicate of Mexicans and Americans to establish a gaming resort in the style of Monte-Carlo in the diminu tive possessions of the Prince of Monaco The syndicate wishes to locate it in the City of Mexico, but the president, Porfirio Diaz. is opposed to this. He has stated that he sees no objection to the scheme so long as the gaming halls are in some place where the population is limited, and where there is little commerce. He has suggested different localities in the northern provinces of Mexico, but this does not meet the views of the syndicate, and it is probable that the matter will be allowed to drop.

Lord Ronald Gower, the sculptor of the statue of Shakespeare which was unveiled recently at Stratford on Avon, is brother to the Duke of Sutherland, the head of the house of Levison-Gower. The family has an undoubted strain of Jewish blood, which probably accounts for the artistic feeling which has now distinguished them for five generations. The country seat of the Duke of Sutherland is a perfect museum, for almost everything in it in this age of machi nery is hand-made. It has been the custom of the Levison-Gowers to wait until they could catch a genius in wood-carving, or ceramics, or in mosaic, or stone-carving, and engage his services at the most liberal rates for the decoration of their palace. They have not been collectors in the ordinary sense of the word, but the beautiful objects which in other great houses are gathered into one room and labelled, have been put to use, and form a real part of the furniture and decora

Bismarck is more than ever the prime factor in European politics, and the French papers in the interest of Boulanger are at tributing to him a new scheme for the aggrandizement of the German empire, which would be fatal to French interests, and would reduce that country to a second rate power. The old king of Holland is nearing his end, and Bismarck's policy contemplates the annexation of his kingdom after his death. Besides Holland it is thought he intenus to consolidate and round off Germany by the seizure of Luxembourg, and either all of harmonizing the warring factions be- | or part of Belgium, according as France is

willing to co-operate or not. If willing, she would be rewarded with the southern half of Belgium, if unwilling she would get nothing save a casus belli if disposed to ask for re venge for Sedan. Austria is to be rewarded for complicity by a huge slice on the eastern shores of the Adriatic from the Turkish dominions, including some possessions in the Ægean sea, Russia is to have Constantinople the eastern haif of the Balkan land, and her own way in Asia Minor. Greece is to b told to be quiet or she will be promptly spanked. Russia's pet, the little principalit, of Montenegro, is to have some trifling extension of territory in Albania. England is to be ignored, flouted and isolated. This hatred of England by the chief protestant country of Europe that survived its early tribulations entirely through English subsidies and alliance is a peculiar hatred. It is not of race, because the English and the Germans are of the same race. It is not of religion, because the English and the Germans are both Lutherans. It is not because England has done any injury to Germany. It is because the English are in the way of German development, and therefore the Ger man government has made up its mind to hate England as a state measure. It was for this reason that Rome hated Carthage,

Ishak Khan, that bad little man, has been defeated at Tashkurgan. So the English reports say, but as preceding reports have repeatedly related circumstantially his death in bloody battle with the troops of the Emir of Afghanistan, it is probable that the defeat simply amounts to nothing. The Tartar tribes to the northwest of Afghanistan have been in the habit of attacking and plundering the Afghan frontier, and since the conquest of the Khanate of Mery by the Russians it is probable that they have received some little encouragment to enlarge the scope of their attacks. The real Russian movement against India will be by way of Thibet, not Afghanistan.

Anything more ridiculous than the use of bloodhounds to trace the Whitechapel fiend cannot be imagined. A bloodhound can be put upon the scent of an individual, but blood breaks the scent, and it is notorious that fugitives pursued by these animals in the old slavery times, used to gash their arms to produce a sufficient effusion of blood and when the hounds came to the stains they refused to go any further. Sir Charles Warren, in the use of the bloodhound, has nothing to commence with save the bloods corpse, and it is difficult to see how that could serve him to discover the murderer after hundreds of persons have crossed and recrossed in the neighborhood. He might just as well consult the seventh son of a seventh son, or a lady born with a double veil, or trance medium or a clairveyant.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. The brick blocks at Hartingto are being rapidly pushed to completion. John Crockett, sheriff of Wheeler county, has resigned and been succeeded by Douglas

The Dodge county democrats have nom-inated L. P. Larson and Hal Christy for the legislature.

Marlow.

Prairie fires have destroyed a good deal of hay in Cedar county, but rain has now stopped the progress of the fiames.

Not a pound of coal could be found in

Grant last week and the people were obliged to shiver during the cold snap. Wheeler county will vote, November 6, on a proposition to issue \$5,000 in bonds to pay

the outstanding indebtedness Despondency caused Mrs. M. D. Pickens, residing near St. Paul, to take twenty grain of strychnine Wednesday with fatal results Mrs. Ellen Jones, one of the earliest residents of Dakot, county, died at the residence of her son, hear Jackson, Thursday, aged eighty-seven years.

J. C. Robinson has been nominated for ser ator by the republicans of the Eighth district and Dr. Alden is their nominee for repr sentative from the Nineteenth district. The Crete Globe supports the republican icket with the exception of the legislativ

candidates. The editor is a republican pro hibitionist, and takes this course because h candidates believes that the republican candid: would not vote for submission if elected. Thomas Owens, who has been a resident of Plattsmouth for thirty years, was taken to the soldiers' home at Grand Island Thursday, his mind having been so impaired that he was unable to care for himself. He served

during the war in Company A, First Ne braska. Two boy burglars, who entered the res lence of H. N. Biake at Beatrice last Wednesday, were captured Thursday with the stolen property in their possession and were immediately bound over to the district court for trial. Their names are John Bur-ton and Harry Miles, the older of the two

being but sixteen W. H. Crabb of Curtis, Neb., charged with conveying a tract of 960 acres of land in Frontier county, known as the "Warner Ranch," to which he could produce no title, in a trade for the Hollingsworth stock of merchandise worth \$22,000 was honorably acquitted at Hastings, Tuesday, before Judge Fleming. It is claimed that Hollingsworth will commence a civil action against Crabb

while Crabb swears vengeance, and the end is not yet. Writing from Grand Island in regard to the soldiers' home, a correspondent says: The home is nicely furnished, there being a good reception room, reading room, kitcher and dining rooms, a smoking room, besides the large and airy bedrooms, water every where from a well on the place, and every convenience. Between this home and the city the foundation of the new Baptist university is just being laid, the excavation for the basement story being just completed. The city claims 8,000 inhabitants and from prospering.

The amount of salaries paid to teachers in Muscatine county in the last year was \$54,693. Over \$90,000 was collected by the treasurer of Des Moines county during the month of

The Iowa Mortgage company of Muscatine has filed notice with the secretary of state that the company has gone out of business. I. C. Lusk, statistical secretary of the Upper lowa Methodist conference, was pre-sented with a fine gold watch and a purse of noney at the Vinton session in consideration of his services.

William B. Smith, cashier of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio freight house at Mason City, has departed for parts unknown. It is said that he took nearly \$3,000 of the company's money. His accounts are being examined.

Augustus Cloud, who was sentenced to a form of eight years in the penitentiary at Fort Madison for burglary and had served four and one-half years, was pardoned by Governor Larrabee. The pardon was granted on account of Cloud's failing health. The Keekuk Constitution-Democrat says: "The richest man in Iowa undoubtedly is

Edwin Mauning, who lives at Keosauqua. He has many millions, and his interests in-clude all sorts of enterprises between the two great rivers and the Missouri and Minnesota lines. He was a pioneer settler in the state and made every cent he has in legitinate business enterprises and not in specu lative ventures."

The Great Northwest. Miles Finlen has been acquitted at Virginia City of the charge of murder in killing Daniel Pyne in May last. Drunken Indians made an attack on the au thorities of Spokane Falls, and in overcom-ing the raid an Indian was killed and another

Senator Stewart is to be given a rousing reception at Rene or his return from Washington, in recognition of his distinguished

Charles F. McCormack, formerly an torney at Portland, Ore., committed suicide at the insane asylum at Salem by severing his head almost from his body with a razor. It is said that Mirthful, the \$7,000 Wyoming horse owned by Stokes & Whitehouse, that died recently, had only one lung. The fact

was ascertained when a post-mortem held. Coeur d'Alone, Idaho, had another fatal

shooting last week George Price mortally wounding Henry Hanthaw. The shooting was entirely unprovoked and the murderer

took to the hills. The First National bank of Butte was as sessed at \$557,820 this year, a large increase, which included the undivided profits; the bank protested, but the board of equalization refused to reduce. In the Sacramente police court Judge Buck

cy held George Lang, aged sixty years, on a charge of committing rape on Cora Morris, aged thirteen, and Teresa Rankin, aged nine years. Bail was fixed at \$1,000 in each case Dr. Harry Lane, superintendent of the Oregon insane asylum, reports 500 patients, and the number still increasing. They are largely foreigners, and he claims that other ountries send their insane here to get rid of

The White Pine News says: The recent death of Tom Roberts at the county hospital is attributed to his bad luck in winning \$15,-000 in the Havana lottery. It was too much for his nerves, and he sported and drank him-self to death.

them.

Some time ago a dissolute, wandering den ist named Martin, who was married, chloro formed and outraged a servant girl on the Mascalero reservation, New Mexico, and made his escape from a band of lynchers. Lately he was arrested, convicted, and sentences of the servant girls and sentences. tenced to five years in the penitentiary.

The Caldwell (Idaho) Tribune says: News come over the telephone that Rev. J. D. Flenner was "fired" bodily out of the Methdist fold by the conference now sitting here. and that Elder Eads is likely to get a healthy impression of the same boot. Flenner was fired for taking liberties with the sisters, unbecoming his cloth. He was tried about a year ago and acquitted, but the presecution appealed to the conference with the above result. Charges were also brought against Elder Eads, who presided at the former trial, for using his official position to screen Flenner. We understand that a minister or two who served on the jury are also in hot water. The conference seems to be making a clean

FIGHTING FOR HARRISON. A Habeas Corpus Case With Multitudinous Points.

The petition of Edward Harrison for a writ of habeas corpus was argued before Judge Groff of the district court yesterday. Harrison was arrested in this city two weeks ago on a tele gram from Arizona, saving he had forged the name of "Henry" to a telegraphic money order. The prisoner's attorney held that the information on which Harrison was arrested was defective. It charged the prisoner with having committed forgery in Arizona, but did not allege that he was charged in Ari-zona with the crime. The information also failed to allege that Harrison was unauthorzed to sign Henry's name, and failed to al lege that he had obtained any money on the order signed by him. The first allegation, the attorney urged, was a formality specific ally required by the statute. The allegation was necessary to constitute a charge of forgery. The attorney stated that Harrison had been arrested on a complaint charging him with being a fugitive from justice, but that subsequently a warrant charging him with forgery in Arizons was read to him while behind the bars of the county jail, upon which warrant he is being held. It is argued that a man cannot be arrested while already in the custody of the law. Harrison should have been given his liberty before being re-arrested. As a mere matter of fair play, "the boy should be given a chance for his white alley," a bit of metaphor that made the lawyers smile audi-oly. The attorney also argued that Harrison could not be held over four days, but did no press the point, as the judge discouraged that construction of the law. The county attor ney argued in general terms that it was not necessary to be as specific in a complaint for arresting a prisoner as in an indictment for his trial, and held that his information against Harrison was sufficient to hold a man wanted in an other state, where all the specific allegations would be made. He argued that the onl point for the court to consider was whethe Harrison had been detained a reasonable length of time for the Arizona authoritie to get requisition papers and come for him The county attorney concluded: "The com plaint. I admit, is not artistically drawn, nor with intent to try the prisoner here, but it is sufficient to hold him for the Arizona officers If the habeas corpus is granted, I will file an other complaint. We can keep the prisoner here, and we are going to do it. no good to discharge him." Judge Groff re served his decision till to-day.

of James W. Peterson vs. the Union Pacific railway company, a suit for \$1,950 damages for personal injuries. They were discharged and the case continued. In the case of Isaac Richenberg vs. Will-

iam Chamberlain, a suit for the possession of two mules, the court gave a decree for the plaintiff by consent. In that of Diedrich Kunneman vs. Gustav Haesnner, a suit for a plasterer's wages, the ury gave the plaintiff a verdict for \$74.75. In the suit of David T. Lohmes vs. t City of Omahu, a suit for \$10,000 damages for injuries resulting from a defective walk on Mason street, the jury found for the city.

Judge Groff took up the suit of N. B. Fal-coner against Jennie C. Hornaby for \$158 for goods furnished. Susan Bailey asks for a divorce from An thony Bailey on the ground of drunkenness and lack of support.

Judge Doane took up the case of William McBain vs. Hugh Murphy, a suit to replevin ten car loads of Sioux Falls stone. The ejectment suit against William Barret of Florence occupied Judge Hopewell's at-

tention yesterday again.
The case of Connell vs Colgan was finished before Judge Wakeley, and was taken under advisement.

County Court. Judge Shields heard the suit of Fanny

Kimball against the Omaha Gas company for \$908. The plaintiff's house at 213 North Eighteenth street was burned down las January. She alleges that the fire was caused by the carelessness of a plumber while thawing or repairing gas pipes, and Hattie Uebel has sued the Nebraska and

Iowa Insurance company for \$285 under a policy on her house and furniture, which were destroyed by fire.

A PUMP MANUFACTORY.

Strong Indications That it Will be Added to Omaha's Industries.

J. L. Westmore, of Elgin, Ill., was 1 Omaha yesterday in quest of a site for a pump manufactory. He conversed with nu merous real estate men, but it is understood arrived at no definite understanding in con nection with the location. In speaking of his proposed project he said: "If arrangements can be made with certain individuals in this city, I intend to construct an extensive pump and windmill manufactory at this point. My plans call for an investment of about \$18,000 in buildings and machinery to begin with and should the matter meet with even rea sonable success, I will double the capacity There is no visible reason why an industry of this kind could not be made a paying one There is no factory of this kind in this city or within a considerable distance from here So you see that should I only receive the demand of a home market, it would suffice it "Have you canvassed the city in view of

"Yes, I had a talk with several real estate men, and I inferred from their conversation that in case I concluded to locate here, would be given all due assistance in my un dertaking. I will visit other points in Ne braska, however, before I determine upor Mr. Westmore stated that when in opera

tion the factory would furnish employment to about seventy five men, and would be kept going continuously. He will view some of the suburban property to-day before going away.

Sergeant Matza's Successor The latest reports concerning the condition

of Sergeant Matza, of the department of police, are to the effect that all hopes of his ut timate recovery have faded. In police circles there is much conjecture as to his successor. Those who claim to possess an in side tip state that Jailor Johnson will be named for the position, while others are of the opinion that the plum will fall to good-natured Tom Ormsby, who is credited with the most desperate arrests that have been made in the city. It is quite probable that Chief Seavey will recommend the appoint ment of Matza's successor and the same be acted upon at a meeting of the board of fire and police commissioners this evening.

POLITICAL GOSSIP. A Call For Swedish Citizens to Get Their First Papers.

A few of the Swedish gentlemen who ap plied too late on Saturday night to receive their naturalization papers can obtain them now by calling at the office of the Omaha Swedish Tribune, room 508 Sheeley block, where they have been forwarded by Frank E. Moores, clerk of the district court. It is important that the following named gentle men call at once and get their papers, which are necessary to registration: John Alfred Carlson, Sven Anderson, August Anderson, Frank Gust Nathan Jeffry, Andrew Petter son, Theodore Bressman, Peter Bendelad, John Person, J. H. Anderson, T. E. Wan-derholm, A. Alexanderson, Alfred Trlom, Carl Carlson, Jan Persson, Samuel Nick-lasson, Andrew Noberg.

For Gurley and Williams.

The meeting of the Third ward republican club, called for the purpose of naming a list of delegates and alternates to attend the county convention, at their headquarters on South Fourteenth street last night, was largely attended. Lee Hartley presided. On motion the chair appointed a committee of five, to select the delegation, as follows: Messrs. Brumeister, Weiter, Hubbard, Briggs and Smith. A recess of ten minutes was taken and when the meeting reassembled the chair announced the work of the committee as follows: Delegates—Charles Wehrer, A B. Smith,

M. O. Maul, Lee Hartley, M. O. Ricketts, L. E. Reed, A. H. Briggs and P. J. Williams Alternates—Charles Menter, J. W. Green Charles Branch, L. Bowman, A. J. Martin Lee Frost, A. H. Mills and W. E. Banks. The delegation was instructed to vote solidly for W. F. Gurley for county attorney, and P. J. Williams for representative.

Fourth Ward Elects Officers.

The Fourth Ward Republican club held it annual meeting at the headquarters, on Fifteenth and Farnam streets, last night. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year President, D. H. Wheeler; vice president, G. M. O'Brien; secretary, F. W Fitch; treasurer, Peter Sharky; executive committee, A. P. Nicholas, Gustav Anderson

P. L. Pruyn, J. T. Leake, Andrew Bevins, F. W. Fitch and J. G. Carpenter. A communication was read from the re-publican county central committee, announcing that the polling place for the Fourth ward primaries had been located on the southeast corner of Sixteenth and Farnam streets. The attendance was large and the utmost harmony prevailed. The club de-cided to convene Monday night and name a list of delegates and alternates to the count

Political Notes.

ber 20.

The democratic primaries, to elect dele gates to the county convention, will be held this afternoon. Alderman Snyder, of the Third ward, wi

each out for legislative honors on the demo cratic ticket. Congressman Tom Reed, of Maine, will ad dress the people of Omaha on the politica issues from a republican standpoint Octo

The republicans of the Eighth ward are re quested to meet to-night at Schroeder's hall corner of Twenty-fourth and Cuming streets, to select a primary ticket to be vote for Monday.

There will be a meeting of the Sevent Ward Republican club at the Park house at o'clock Saturday evening to attend to impor-tant business. All members are urgently in vited to be present. At a meeting of pavers held Thursday night

at Flannery's at Flannery's, on Vinton street, a committee was appointed which has called another meeting for next Sunday afternoon at 1214 South Thirteenth street at 2:30 o'clock. A gorgeous republican banner, costing

nearly \$200, and containing the portraits of Harrison and Morton, has arrived, and will be strung across Fourteenth street, from the Murrry to the republican headquarters. William Neve has announced his intentions of going before the democratic county convention in quest of the nomination for county commissioner. It is rumored that he is prepared to give Commissioner O'Keeffe a bard struggle.

The Young Men's Republican club are considering the feasibility of a trip to Indianapolis to visit Governor Harrison, the republican presidential nominee. They expect to be able to secure excursion rates of \$10 for the round trip.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Madison Square Company at Boyd's Opera House. An attraction of approved merit is always certain to command generous attention from the people of Omaha. Boyd's opera house was crowded to the walls last night by the largest and finest audience of the season thus far, and the play of "Jim, the Penman," presented by the Madison Square Theater company, was received with an appreciation due to its excellence as a dramatic production and to the admirable manner in which it was presented. Among the comparatively recent contributions to the drama "Jim, the Penman," has maintained, a popularity sec respects must give it a place among the very few essentially modern plays that will hold the stage beyond the present generation. It is a drama without any taint of uncleanness, perfect in its construction, absorbing in its interest, and unfolding a strange, though not improbable story, in a most natural way. There is not a trivial incident or a weak situation it, and throughout there is not a moment when the interest in the develop of the plot is relaxed. play that takes one out of the ordinary lines,

and, therefore, leaves an impression always to be remembered, and always with a sense of pleasure. It need hardly be said that its presentation by the Madison Square company invites only praise. The well known actor, Frederic Robinson, in the leading part of James Ralston, who has won wife, fortune and social position by his skillful forgeries as Jim, the Penman, portrays a man of smooth imperturbable manner, while ever conscious of the crimes that hang over him with an artistic excellence that is mas terful. No less perfect in its way is Alexan der Salvini's Baron Hartfeld, a scheming sinister, avaricious adventurer who has financial partnership with Ralston ery striking character, and in the hands of very striking character, and in the hands of Salvini a very strong one. Another admir-able impersonation is that by Louis Massen of Louis Percival, a man of high principle and steadfast honor. Mr. E. M. Holland as Captain Redwood, a detective whose man ners enable him to carry a military title and gain entrance into good society, does exceedingly meritorious work, and is by no means the least interesting character in the play. What there is of comedy devolves upon him, and his art is most admirable, even to the minor deta of significantly stroking his mustache of significantly stroking his mustache. Miss May Brooklyn approved herself an actress of uncommon merit in the part of Nina, the wife of Raiston. As the society lady she charmed by her case and grace, and as the wife who had discovered the fraud by which her husband had deprived her of the only man she ever loved, she thrilled by the intensity of her passion and touched the sympathies by the depth of her emotion. It is pathies by the depth of her emotion. It is sufficient to say that no member of the company challenged criticism, and that the per-formance throughout was all that the most ex-acting could have desired. It is due to the management of the opera house to say that the stage appointments were in harmony with the excellence of the entertainment. "Two Old Cronies." The medley of comicalities, droll situa-

tions, and musical and terpsichorean features presented at the Grand opera house last night was seen by a moderate audience which derived a great deal of amusement from the production. Such plays, if plays they may be called, as the "Two Old Cronies," are constructed to make fun for those who can find enjoyment in the light and trivial-and the number of such is large and if any accomplish this without offense and if any accomplish this victors of the per-form a service that has its value. This production is as good as any of its non-descript class. There is a great deal of fun in it, and it is quite creditably presented. there is some pretty music of the popular sort, the costuming is both varied and to some extent attractive, and almost every body on the stage is given an opportunity to show some special cleverness. Wills and Henshaw are the cronics, and they manage

to be amusing throughout. There is food for laughter in the "Two Old Cronics," and laughter is good for everybody.

Lancoln a Port of Delivery. The following oill has gone to the president for signature:

A bill to constitute Lincoln, Neb., a port of delivery, and to extend the provisions of the act of June 10, 1880, entitled, "An act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes," to the said port of Lincoln. Be it enacted by the senate and house of epresentatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That Lin oln, in the state of Nebraska, be, and is hereby, constituted a port of delivery in the customs collection district of New Orleans, nd that the privileges of the seventh section of the act approved June 10, 1880, entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes," be, and the same are hereby, extended to said port. And that there shall be appointed at said port a surveyor with compensation at \$350 per annum and the usual fees.

That Excavation.

It is rumored that trouble of a civil nature will result from the issuing of the permit to excavate under Seventeenth street to the New York Life Insurance company by Build ing Inspector Whitleck. The building in-spector granted the permit, he asserts, under the authority of an existing ordinance. The New York company at once commenced work on the excavation and was under good headway when notified to stop the project. At the last meeting of the city council a reso lution was passed requesting the superin-tendent of buildings to withdraw or cancel the permit. It is stated that the demand for the original permit has been made on the company, but the latter refuses to return the document for cancellation and has concluded to carry the matter into court.

The infant reason grows apace and calls for one more application of that good friend, Salvation Oil, which never disappoints but always kills pain It is neither pleasant nor profitable to hear

people constantly coughing when they could be easily cured by a 25 cent bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

The American Railway Debt. Minneapolis Tribune

The railway finances of the United States form the subject for a very interesting paper by Adelbert Hamilton in the current issue of the Forum. The author has many serious faults to find with the federal and state governments. with railroad managers and the people at large; but even if his criticism were unjust and suggestions unwise, the magnitude and importance of the interests involved should secure for any intelligent essay upon this branch of the "national" finances a liberal share of pub-

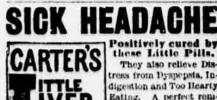
lic attention. The fact that since 1876 over four hundred American companies, operating more than thirty-five thousand miles f railroad, have been insolvent and the relations of two billions of capital stock and indebtedness have been readjusted under foreclosure certainly seems to suggest that something is wrong. Out of 3,000 companies only about fifty have provided for sinking funds. Out of 237 representative railroad stocks, 164 are par, while only eighteen are worth 80 per cent and upwards. In view of these and kindred facts the author concludes that the dominant American railway policy is to "cumulate indebtedness to the uttermost limit, without setting bounds to borrowing, without providing means of payment, and with the complaisant view of insolvency as affording opportunities to 'wipe out' unsecured debts, to 'scale down' stock and bond values, and to reorganize with an enlargement of capital stock and a further expansion of credit." This is a sweeping statement perhaps; yet, in few of the facts presented, it is not

The magnitude of the railway indebt-

wholly unwarranted.

edness is certainly appalling. Two years ago it amounted to \$4,377,000,000 and is constantly increasing. It is larger than the national debt ever wa and equals \$67 per capita. The annual interest charge upon this enormoussum is \$187,000,000. or about \$2.90 per capita. The people pay this charge in the form of freights and fares. The railway debt is therefore a national burden, and should, in the opinion of the author, be regarded as a matter of national concern. The bonds have been placed on the market without any well considered plans as to their maturity; but the greater amount matures in from twenty-five to thirty-five years. Will not the funding operations or payment of this enormous debt when due disturb the financial equilibrium and beget either stringency or unwholesome speculation? The author anticipates dangers of this character, and thinks that they should and could be prevented. He advocates a central federal supervision with the railway finances of the country, which he considers less objectionable than government interference with the making of railroad rates. The federal and state governments should refuse charters to companies intending to build unnecessary or hurtful railways. Railroad bonds should be made of smaller denominations so that they could be taken by the common people in the districts traveled by the railways which would create a common interest between the people and the roads. The power of the directors to borrow money should be materially restricted. Sinking funds should be created and placed in charge the general government which would guarantee that they were applied to pay off the indebtedness and not exhausted by being drawn upon in emergencies as is now the case. we can hope to pay the vast debt while the creation of new indebtedness will be restricted or cease; the annual interest charge, paid by the people, could be gradually discreased; American railway credit would be enhanced; would be done to creditors, and harmony in the relations of the railway companies and the people would be promoted. Such are in brief the conclusions of the author. His paper is suggestive in many respects, although in the eyes of experienced railroad men many of them are, perhaps, neither practical nor feasible. The problem is certainly a vast and complicated one, if not the most difficult the people are called upon to deal with. And it would seem that the time has come for its discussion from a broad, national point of view.

To Test Chinese Exclusion. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12 .- Judge Sawyer, of the United States circuit court, has issued two writs of habeas corpus, designed to test some of the questions to be raised over the right of Chinese arriving here after the ex-clusion act went into effect.



Eating. A perfect rem edy for Dizziness. Nauses Drowsiness. Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coate Tongue, Pain in the Side

regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE,

PEERLESS DYES ATT IN SENT.